EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK — DIXON, ILLINOIS FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27, 1886 — NUMBER 824

—The Chicago wheat market closed this evening at the following prices: August 76½; September 76⅞; October 78½; November, 80.

—The choice seats are going fast for the opera next week.

—Over four hundred soldiers met at the Sterling reunion.

—Eustace Shaw left to-day for St. Louis after a very pleasant visit here.

—Miss Gusta Jordan took the train for Chicago to-day to be absent several weeks.

—The North Dixon school opens September sixth instead of next Monday as stated.

—The Rev. A. A. Joss, of Sterling, is the guest of the Rev. John Wilkinson at the Nachusa House.

--The people of Polo voted against an appropriation of seven thousand dollars for an artesian well.

--The new college building makes a fine addition to the other imposing buildings over in West Dixon.

—From ninety-two to one hundred in the shade to-day; depending somewhat on your thermometer and its location.

—We give to-day, with other news, another installment of the proceedings of the political conventions of the various states.

—Thermometers were a little high last night; ranging from eighty-four to eighty-six, as near as we can learn, during the night.

—The ladies of Palmyra gave the members of Company D, 34th regiment, who are residents of that town, a fine banquet at the Stering reunion.

—Lanark celebrated its quarter century birthday with a band tournament It is well enough to have such birth-days at intervals of twenty-five years.

—In Massachusetts last week the misspelling of the word "strychnine" in an indictment for murder caused a reassembling of the Grand Jury in special session for its correction.

—The Oregon Independent says that Judge Bailey was confined to his bed by a billious attack Monday and court did not open until 3 o'clock. The Grand Jury were impaneled and the Petit Jury excused for the day.

—"The Forum" for September is on our table filled with choice and able papers by the leading minds of the age. It is a choice magazine. Five dollars per year; Forum Publishing Co., 97 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The Country Gentleman, a London publication, says: "It some times seems that in due course we shall be ruled socially by Americans just as America is ruled politically by Irishmen." The authority is more flattering in its compliment than correct in its alleged statement of fact.

—The program for the opera next week has been slightly changed by request of many of the theatre goers. On Monday evening the Grand Duchess will be given; Tuesday evening, Fra Diavolo; Wednesday, La Perichole; and the Mikado at the matinee Wednesday afternoon.

—John Beebe was so overcome with the heat last evening that it was feared at one time that he would not recover. However he is taking it easy this morning and will probably suffer no great drawback from the severe attack. He was at W. J. Carpenter's store when taken. Mr. Carpenter cared for him kindly for several hours.

—The reunion association, which organized at Franklin Grove last year, met on Wednesday at Sterling and elected the following officers for the coming year: Major John D. Crabtree, of Dixon, President; Lieut. B. F. Dysart, of Franklin Grove, Vice-President; C. W. Dey, of Dixon, Secretary. It was voted to hold the re-union next year at Dixon, August 23, 24 and 25th.

—W. H. VanEpps has a high grade short horn cow bought at Andy Kentner's sale in February, 1885. She had a calf by her side at that time, and Oct. 17th had twin calves. Ten months and four days from that time, Aug. 22, 1886, she had twins again. This causes Mr. Van Epps to remark "Bates stock never surrender." He says they always took the lead and always will, and believes that they are the best cattle for every body. He will dispose of about forty head of thoroughbred and grade shorthorn, together with a few horses. Poland China hogs, etc., at public sale some time in October or November of which due notice will be given.

Polo picnicers who visited Grand Detour speak of the taste and neatness desplayed on the roads and hedges of many of the Pine Creek farmers. Prof. Burton remarked to us a few days ago that for the age of the settlement he did not believe the thrift and neatness of many of these farms was surpassed by any in the United States.—*Press.*

—The Sycamore Republican tells a story of two brothers in a neighboring county who deal in costly imported horses. One of those very knowing farmers, who wanted to buy, called at one of the brother's and after long examination found one for $1,600 that just suited him, except that he saw signs that one eye was defective. He could not be persuaded that he was mistaken and went off to the other brother and told him how it was. This brother asked the purchaser to take dinner before looking over his stock, and while at dinner he sent his hostler to bring the same horse down to his own stables and shorten its tail a little. When the purchaser had looked through the stables he picked out the same animal; he saw nothing now of the defective eye and willingly paid $1,900 for the same horse he had refused to take at $1,600. His conceit cost him $300.

Boys In Blue

The soldier's reunion at Sterling was, as we may judge by the following account which we collate from the Gazette, a very pleasant affair. There were present on the fair grounds about three thousand people, ex soldiers and citizens. The reunion is generally made up of the 34th and 75th regiments of Illinois Infantry that were organized in this city, though a number of the survivors of other regiments participated in the reunions. At ten o'clock the business meetings of regimental organizations were held. The 75th Illinois met in the west wing of Floral Hall, and had perhaps a larger representation than any other regiment on the ground, fully two hundred being present. The meeting was called to order by the President, Capt. Wm. Parker, of Rock Falls. The Secretary, Thos. Diller, read the report of the last meeting, which was held last year at Franklin Grove, after which the roll was called, at the close of which a number who failed to attend last year had their names placed upon the register. Election of officers was the next business transacted. Captain G. R. Shaw proposed the name of Capt. Parker as President, and he received the unanimous vote of the comrades present. The Captain made a short speech thanking the regiment for the honor bestowed upon him, and said: "I am not handsome, never made any claim to that distinction, but I am industrious and can and will do plenty of work." Thos. Diller was unanimously re-elected Secretary, and Lieut. F. A. Caughey was honored with the position of Treasurer. The officers elected were, also, on motion of Capt. Geo. R. Shaw, elected as Executive Committee of the organization. It was also moved and carried that the 75th appear as a regiment in the afternoon at the grand parade.

The organization of the 34th was completed about twelve o'clock. The regiment was represented by about sixty-five of the surviving members. A new register was made, each member present signing, designating the company to which he belonged and his place of residence. The officers of the organization elected for the ensuing year are: Lieut. B. F. Dysart, President; Lieut. E. W. Payne, Secretary; and A. E. Thummell, Prairieville, Treasurer. Executive Committee—Jno. Ganz, Lieut. J. C. Moats, Capt. R. J. Thompson, Capt. J. A. Morgan and Fred Klosterman.

There were about two hundred and fifty in line for the grand parade. They march to the amphitheater where an address of welcome was made by Mayor H. S. Street. Major J. D. Crabtree responded and short addresses were made by Secretary of State Dement, Chaplain Stillwell and others. Gen. Henderson delivered the oration.

I once heard a man affect an audience wonderfully by what he said. Dr. Richardson would have put it in much better shape, but the man did a good work by his method of putting the point. He said:

"They tell us that alcohol gives strength and nourishment. Now, it does not: it gives stimulus."

"But," says his opponent, "there can be no stimulus without some nourishment."

His reply was: "You sit down on a hornet's nest, and it's very quickening, but it is not nourishing."

When we do not understand the science of the question, we are forced to use common illustrations; I give you another as a specimen: A man once said to a friend of mine:

"You are fighting whisky; whisky has done a great deal of good; why, whisky has saved a great many lives."

My friend said: What do you mean?"

"Why," said the man, "I mean that whisky has saved a great many lives."

"Well," said my friend, "you remind me of a composition a boy wrote on the subject of a pin:

"A pin is a very queer sort of a thing. It has a round head and a sharp point; and if you stick pins into you, they hurts. Women use pins to pin on their cuffs and collars, and men use pins when the button is off. You can get pins for five cents a paper; but if you swallow them they will kill you; but they have saved thousands of lives."

"The teacher said: "Why, Thomas, what do you mean by that?' Said the boy: 'By people not swallowin' of 'em.'" —*John B. Gough.*

IF MAIDENS BUT KNEW.

A good wife rose from her bed one morn
And thought with nervous dread
Of the piles on piles of clothes to be washed
And the dozen of mouths to be fed.
"There's the meals to get for the men in the field,
And the children to fix away to school,
And all the milk to be skimmed and churned,
And all to be done this day."

It had rained in the night, and all the wood
Was wet as it could be,
There were puddings and pies to bake
And a loaf of cake for tea.
And the day was hot, and her aching head
Throbbed wearily as she said:
"If maidens but knew what good wives know
They'd not be in haste to wed."

"Annie, what do you think I told Ned Brown?"
Called the farmer from the well—
And a flush crept up to his bronzed brow
And his eyes half bashfully fell.
"It was this:" And coming near he smiled.
"It was this: That you are the best
And the dearest wife in town."

The farmer went back to the field,
And the wife, in a smiling, absent way,
Sang snatches of tender little songs
She'd not sung in many a day.
And the pain in her head was gone, and her clothes
Were as white as the foam of the sea,
And her butter as sweet and golden as it could be.

The night came down—
The good wife smiled to herself as she said:
"'Tis so sweet to labor for those we love
It is not strange that maids will wed."

SECOND-HAND SCHOOL BOOKS.

What Becomes of Them—They Form the Basis for a School Book Exchange.

"What becomes of all the second-hand school books?" was asked of a veteran dealer by a reporter.

"That's what people are all the time wondering" he replied. "The general public have the idea that they go where pins, needles, hairpins and such things go to, that is, they disappear somehow or other and no one knows where to. You may be surprised to learn it, but there is a large and increasing trade done in second-hand school books alone; so much so that we have now a regular school book exchange. You see, boards of school trustees are all the time changing the books their pupils study, unless not allowed to do so by law, which is the case in some states, and in former times, when they made a change, they either sold the discarded books for old paper or burned them. But now they are more economical. They hunt up the school-book exchange and are allowed to trade their discarded books for those they want, of course paying something for doing so. Why, through the agents, booksellers, school trustees, and others, we keep track of changes of this nature made in any important school throughout the United States.

"I have a book here, indexed, which gives the towns in which a certain publisher's geography is used. To give you an illustration: As soon as I hear that a school is going to substitute another geography for that one I make a bargain for the discarded ones, and at once writing to the towns where it is still in favor, probably will have the lot sold before they reach here. It is the same way with dealers in a town. When the public schools branch off from a certain book the dealer has no further sale for them, and so he is glad enough to get rid of his stock to me, and I can dispose of them where they are in use. I have on file blanks from all localities on which are given the names of the school books in use in the vicinity. Of course, I take the books at a discount."

"How much do you get for a second-hand school book?"

"As a rule, about half price. The demand for the regular second-hand ones is now particularly in the farming districts and throughout the south. Take a farmer's boy who has been to school only a few months and has not much spare money, and he will eagerly buy a school book but little worn when he can get it at half its original price. As to the demand in the south, there seems to be a greater appreciation of the advantages of a more general education, and my agents all report a marked increase in the demand for school books there."—New York Mail and Express.

The Horrors of Morphine.

"Give me only a few drops; for God's sake, give me just a little!"

The words came from a shrunken-faced man who stood in front of a drug store on William street as he raised his hands appealingly.

"I cannot give you any," replied the druggist, as he closed the door in the man's face.

The latter began a vigorous pounding on the door, and presently a policeman appeared.

"What's the row?" he asked.

"This man is a morphine fiend," replied the druggist, "and I can't sell him any."

"Oh, for heaven's sake, give me just a little! See, I have money!"

"The policeman led the man away, but ten minutes later he was back again. The policeman again appeared and dragged the man off in the direction of the station house.

"If you go home I'll let you go," said the kind-hearted policeman.

The man promised to go directly home and started away. An hour afterward he was again in front of the drug store beseeching the proprietor to sell him a small quantity of morphine.

This time another policeman hove in sight, and in response to the druggist's demands ordered the morphine "fiend" away. Threats were useless, and the policeman cuffed the man's ears. It was in vain, he still pleaded for the drug. Then the policeman shoved the man away. The latter seemed very feeble and fell headlong to the pavement.

When he got up the blood was flowing from his mouth, but he refused to go away, and the policeman was compelled to take him to the station house.

"They can talk about liquor ruining men," said the druggist, "but when opium once gets its grasp on a man he's gone."—New York Journal.

Prolific in Peculiar People.

California appears to be prolific in odd and peculiar people. To speak of any one as a crank would be superfluous, as they appear to be a nation of cranks. In a word there is no spot on earth so blessed by nature and cursed by man as California. Speaking of cursing reminds me that everybody seems to swear as though it was the fashionable thing to do. I had about become convinced that the country produced an abundance of everything for which man had any use till I heard them swear; then I knew that there must be a dearth in language. Words appear to be so very scarce that out of mere poverty of language (if for no more villainous reason) they keep repeating their nauseating blasphemy over and over again. It appears to be the proper thing to damn somebody either to air a personal grievance or perhaps as a prevailing Californian mannerism. — San Francisco Cor. New York World.

To the Doubtful-Looking Guest.

Doubtful-looking guest—Landlord have you a fire escape in this hotel?

Experienced landlord—Yes, sir, but we generally keep the bulldog chained at the bottom of it.

The Transcaspian railroad is now open to traffic as far as Merv.

Jeremiah P. Robinson, of Brooklyn, who died Thursday from the effects of a carbuncle on his neck, was rated as high as $5,000,000.

The Western Anthracite Coal association, at its monthly meeting in Rochester, raised the price of all grades of coal 25 cents per ton.

A "Strangler," Sure Enough.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—Evan Lewis, "the strangler," wrestled two bouts here Thursday night with Tom Cannon, losing the first fall, but in the second tussle got a choking hold and threw Cannon, who was so badly hurt that he could not go on and gave up the match.

Handsome Gifts from Detroit Millionaires.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 27.—James McMillan and John S. Newberry, of this city, have announced a gift of $100,000 each to a new free homeopathic hospital for the city. Both men are millionaires several times over.

Coal.

Lehigh, Lackawana and Third Vein. Best-quality, lowest prices, full weight. Office and sheds near I. C. depot, Dixon. Buy now and save money. S. D. PORTER, Agent. L. D. PITCHER, Proprietor. 868 873w4.

Dying and Cleaning.

Of all kinds, on Second street west of arch, by S. Lathrop. 864 748tf

Until further notice I will make regular trips between Dixon and Grand Detour on Wednesday and Saturday of each week. Boat will leave Grand Detour at 8 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m. Will leave Dixon at 10 o'clock a. m. and 4:40 p. m.
W. C. SHEEFIELD.
875 819w1.

Rock Island beer received daily at F. Stephan's saloon and restaurant. Also best quality of Milwaukee bottled beer. 812w1

St. Louis bottle beer at A. NULL'S.

Painting and Papering.

Charles Kelly is prepared to do all sorts of work in the line of papering, painting, paper hanging, etc. 699tf.

The best medical authorities acknowledge the value of Ayer's Cathartic Pills, and frequently prescribe their use with the utmost confidence, as the most effectual remedy for diseases caused by derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Try the Star cigar at A. NULL'S.

Wood.

Good dry wood for sale, $4.00 delivered.
M. MCROBERTS.

Do you wish a beautiful complexion? Then use Ayre's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and purifies the blood, and thereby removes blotches and pimples from the skin, making it smooth and clear, and giving it a bright and healthy appearance.

Sewing.

Miss Rose Jackson, house on 5th, west of Peoria street, is prepared to do sewing and dressmaking at her home or by the day. Prices reasonable. 679m6.

WANTED.

COOK—No Washing or Ironing required. Apply at MRS. E. C. PARSONS. 822tf

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT at five hundred dollars. Very cheap. Address "A Home," EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Very Refreshing

—ARE THE—

ELEGANT

PERFUMES

—AND—

Toilet Waters

—Sold by—

B. B. HIGGINS

BRUBAKER & CARPENTER

NEW

Summer Goods!

White & Col'ed Embroidered Suits

Lawns from 5c. to 12½c.

Splendid assortment

Parasols and Fans

Ladies' Muslin Underwear,

Cheaper than ever.

Big stock Corsets, Hoop-skirts and Bustles. Everybody goes to Brubaker & Carpenter's for

Carpets and Matting.

C. A. TODD.

HATS — BUY GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS OF THE HATTER. — HATS

C. A. TODD.

OPERA HOUSE!

Three Nights Only.

COMMENCING
MONDAY, AUG. 30

Amy Gordon Opera Co.

Under the management of
JULES GRAU.

Monday, GRAND DUCHESS;
Tuesday, FRA DIAVOLO;
Wednesday, LA PERICHOLE

MATINEE Wednesday afternoon. Gilbert & Sullivan's latest and greatest success.

THE "MIKADO"

Presented with the finest costumes ever seen on any stages. Grand Chorus of 20 VIOCES 20

Admission 25, 35 and 50 Cents.

Reserved seats at T. J. Hyde & Co's.

THE WILLING CITIZEN.

HE GETS AN OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE HIS STATE.

Illinois Democrats, Michigan and Texas Republicans and Pennsylvania Prohibitionists Set Up Their Leaders--California Republicans Nominate Judges with the View of Having Them Non-Partisan—Campaign Notes.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Aug. 27.—The state convention of Democrats met at noon Thursday in representatives' hall and effected a temporary organization by the election of the ticket chosen Wednesday night by the state central committee. Senator James W. Duncan became thereby temporary chairman. In his speech opening the convention, Chairman Orendorff eulogized the present national administration and felicitated his hearers on the failure of the Republican prophesy that business disaster would follow a Democratic victory in 1884. Referring to the president's pension vetoes, he said they affected only fraudulent cases, and that more pension bills had been signed by the president than by any other president since the war.

Upon assuming the chair Mr Duncan spoke hopefully of Democratic prospects in this state, saying that the party had the opportunity of taking charge of state affairs. He spoke highly of the president's administration, and declared that Mr. Cleveland's views of his responsibilities were national rather than partisan. He closed with an appeal for such a campaign and such management of political affairs in this state as should enable the party to send Democrat to the senate.

There were two contests for places on the state central committee—one between Congressman Lawler and J. J. Curran, of Chicago, over the member for the Second district, which was referred to a committee. Lawler presented the name of J. C. Strain, and Curran his own name. The other contest was also from Chicago, between W. C. Goudy and Michael McDonald for committeeman-at-large. Van Pelt was McDonald's man, but was defeated, the selections being Alfred Orendorff, James A. Ewing, W. H. Green, A. A. Goodrich, Charles Kerr, E. M. Phelps and J. W. Olson.

After the regular committees had been appointed, a recess until 3 p. m. was taken, and upon the reassembling of the convention the temporary organization was made permanent. Nominations were then declared in order, and the following are the nominees: For state treasurer, H. J. F. Ricker, of Quincy; for superintendent of public instruction, F. J. Oldt, of Lanark.

The platform as adopted endorses the national administration; favors a financial policy in which gold and silver coin and paper currency convertible into coin on demand shall constitute the circulating medium; declares that the surplus in the national treasury should be applied to the payment of the bonded debt; opposes importation of foreign labor; demands legislation to prevent Chinese immigration, and stringent laws for the benefit of employes of railroads, manufacturing establishments and mines; favors arbitration to settle labor disputes, and the enactment of laws to prohibit convict labor from coming into competition with honest labor.

The liquor plank says: "It is not the legimate province of government to control the habits, tastes, appetites and liberties of the people so long as they are orderly and peaceable; prohibition by constitution or general laws of the manufacture and sale of liquors would be a violation of individual and personal rights, and contrary to the fundamental principles of free government."

The tariff plank favors a reduction of the present tariff to a revenue basis, and endorses the action of "those Democratic representatives in congress who were faithful to the cause of tariff reform."

The deaths of McClellan, Hancock, Tilden, Hendricks and Seymour are deplored and their lives commended as worthy of all imitation.

The state central committee was elected, after which the convention adjourned.

John J. Curran was selected as committeeman from the Second district.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS.

Concluding Work of the State Convention —The Ticket and Platform.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 27.—The Republican convention reassembled soon after 9 o'clock Thursday morning and effected a permanent organization. Hon. Austin Blair, of Jackson, was selected as permanent president and Daniel L. Crossman as permanent secretary.

The platform, which was adopted by a decisive vote, points with pride to the record of the party; favors tariff on imported products of low-priced foreign labor; declares in favor of specie payment, and the use of both gold and silver as far as consistent with sound principles of finance; indorses the organization of labor; favors the enactment of arbitration laws; opposes the importation of Chinese and foreign contract labor; favors any plan for the relief of labor from competition with convict labor, and denounces anarchism. The platform also favors local option on temperance questions; opposes the granting of public domain to non-resident foreigners; indorses the policy of generous pensions to war veterans, and in this connection denounces President Cleveland's policy; favors the regulation of inter-state commerce; demands the the passage of laws for the suppression of polygamy and their enforcement by the military if necessary; expresses sympathy with the Irish home rulers; condemns the Democracy in congress for refusing the admission of Dakota; and charges the party with incompetency in considering national affairs.

A mincrity report on resolutions was presented, over which there was a hot, but brief discussion. It favored the ultimate suppression of the liquor traffic.

The following ticket was nominated: Governor, Cyrus G. Luce, of Gilead; lieutenant governor, James H. McDonald, of Escanaba; secretary of state, George R. Osmun, of Detroit; treasurer, George S. Waltz, of Alpena; auditor general, H. H. Alpin, of Bay City; attorney general, Moses Taggart, of Grand Rapids; commissioner of the land office, Roscoe D. Dicks, of Berrien; superintendent of public instruction, Joseph Estabrook, of Ypsilanti.

James McMillan, of Detroit, was elected chairman of the state central committee.

The convention adjourned sine die at 3:30 p. m.

OLD PARTIES NO GOOD.

So Say the Keystone State Teetotallers —Close of Their Convention.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 27.—Delegates to the number of 672 were present at the second day's session of the Prohibition convention. The first thing on the calendar was the raising of money for the campaign, and the finance committee asked $10,000. Of this over $6,000 was pledged and part paid in. The convention was then addressed by two colored men—J. H. Hecker, of Washington City, and Rev. Palmer. The former declared that the colored people are prepared to fight a worse system than slavery and were tired of the old parties. Mr. Palmer spoke on the prohibition issue in general. The convention then took recess and on reassembling Charles F. Wolfe was ananimously nominated for governor, A. A. Barker for lieutenant governor, Charles L. Dawley for auditor, John H. Emery for secretary of state and Rev. John M. Palmer for congressman-at-large.

The platform adopted declares for the annihilation of the liquor traffic, declares both old parties entirely untrustworthy and asks the people to repudiate them and rescue society from the evils of liquor drinking. It denounces railway discrimination, demands the continued existence of a protective tariff, and advocates the settlement of disputes between capital and labor by arbitration; urges that sectionalism as between north and south be made a thing of the past; demands a national and uniform marriage law and a pure and free ballot, and denounces the liquor plank of the Republican platform as a vote-trap.

After the nominations all the candidates made brief speeches, and the Doxology was sung and the convention adjourned sine die. Professor H. S. Patton was chosen chairman of the state committee. He will select the executive committee.

To Maintain Their Organization.

WACO, Tex., Aug. 27.—The following ticket was nominated by the Republican state convention, which met here Thursday: For governor, A. M. Cochran, of Dallas; lieutenant governor, Lock McDaniels, of Grimes; assistant justice of the supreme court, W. H. Burkhardt, of Ft. Bend; state treasurer, Frank Cleves, of Coke; comptroller, J. M. Brown, of Tarrant; commissioner of the general land office, A. Zadick, of Navaroo; attorney general, C. W. Johnson, of Young; superintendent of public instruction, H. Kline, of Harris.

A platform was adopted favoring the submission of a prohibition amendment to the constitution to the vote of the people; opposing the leasing of convicts and demanding their confinement within penitentiaries; denouncing monopolies and favoring the Blair educational bill. Resolutions of respect to the memory of Judge C. C. Brinckley, Gen. Grant, and Samuel J. Tilden were adopted.

The Republicans declare that they have no hope of electing their ticket, but only desire to keep up their organization in anticipation of a Republican victory in 1888.

California Republicans.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 27.—The Republican state convention, Thursday, decided, with a view to freeing them from political influence, to make nominations for candidates for supreme court judges before the platform was reported or other nominations made, and the following candidates were selected: Judges Patterson, of San Joaquin; McFarland, of Sacramento, and Hamilton, of Alameda.

Bynum Waives His Claim.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 27.—Congressman Bynum, under pressure from his friends, publishes a card, saying he will waive his claims as the nominee of the party, and consent to the use of his name before the new congressional convention called to meet Sept 4. His opponents have dropped all idea of running Bailey, and are seeking some man who will consent to run against Bynum.

Blaine's Third Speech.

SOUTH PARIS, Me., Aug. 27.—Mr. Blaine spoke here Thursday evening to a large assemblage. His address was in large part a repetition of the arguments which he has elaborated in his two previous speeches. Speaking of the labor troubles, he said there was a very suspicious contemporaneousness between their appearance and election of a Democratic president.

Congressional Nominations.

The following nominations for congress were made Thursday: Ninth Iowa (Democratic) district, at Council Bluffs, John H. Keatley; Ninth Ohio (Democratic) at Delaware, J. C. Levering; Tenth Illinois (Republican) district, at Galesburg, Gen. P. S. Post.

Regulations for the Oleo Trade.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 27.—The commissioner of internal revenue has prepared a set of regulations for enforcing the provisions of the oleomargarine act, which will be promulgated about the same time the new stamps are ready for circulation. The regulations will be for the instruction and guidance of collectors of internal revenue and such persons as are interested in the manufacture, sale, and importation of oleomargarine. The inspectors of this class of merchandise will be selected by the collectors of internal revenue at points where it is manufactured, and their appointment and compensation will be subject to the approval of the commissioner of internal revenue.

A Very Faded Sort of Brightness.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—Charles A. Poskey, aged 35, formerly of Cincinnati, committed suicide Thursday. He had been living with a woman of the town and had lately quarreled with her. Thursday upon her refusal to furnish him money to buy drinks, he commenced to smash the furniture. She went for an officer and in her absence Poskey took "rough on rats" and as he was being taken to the station by a policeman, began to show signs of poisoning. He was sent to the dispensary, where he soon died. He was a bright young man, having filled good positions in this city and Cincinnati, where he was well connected.

A Bad Year for Pugilists.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Governor Abbott, of New Jersey, has written Chief of Police Murphy, of Jersey City, requesting him to co-operate with Sheriff Heintze, of Hudson county, in dispersing the proposed unlawful assemblage at Schuetzen park, Union Hill, on Saturday, Aug. 28, when Sullivan and Hearld are advertised to fight. In accordance with these proceedings the proprietor of the park has announced that he will return the money deposited with him for the use of the park, and will not allow any one connected with the proposed contest to enter the gates.

The Willow-Wielders.

Thursday's base ball scores in the league were as follows: At Detroit—Philadelphia 11, Detroit 10; at Chicago—Boston 4, Chicago 10; at Kansas City—New York 12, Kansas City 7; at St. Louis—Washington 3, St. Louis 6. American association: At Cincinnati—St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 9; at Louisville—Pittsburg 7, Louisville 0—seven innings; at Staten Island—Brooklyn 6, Metropolitan 2; at Philadelphia—Athletic 2, Baltimore 0.

Made an Exploration.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The president took two long-range shots early Thursday morning at a deer, but missed both. He then, with Dr. Ward, made a twenty mile exploration by boat and walking, and returned thoroughly tird out. Mr. and Mrs. Corning, of Cleveland, Ohio, relatives of Senator Payne, called on Mrs. Cleveland.

Death of a Texas Editor.

GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 27.—Professor T. J. Girardeau, formerly editor of The Houston Post, died here Thursday night, aged 65.

LONG LOST ALECK.

THE KIDNAPPED BULGARIAN RULER LOCATED AT LAST.

Set Free and on His Way to See His Father—Russia Indignantly Disclaims a Hand in the Business—The Turk Excited—Proceedings in Parliament—Foreign Miscellany.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The British foreign office has been informed that Prince Alexander is both safe and free, and that he is on the way to his home in Darmstadt. The dispatches state that after being conveyed out of Bulgaria, the prince was set free at Reni. It is believed here that when Prince Alexander learns of the counter-revolution in his favor, he will at once return to Sofia. His presence there, it is believed, will at once quell all disorder and restore peace to the country.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 27.—Prince Alexander's whereabouts has been discovered. He crossed the Austro-Russian frontier at Wolotchiska Thursday. The yacht which conveyed him to Reni returned to Bayova in charge of the mate, the captain having left the vessel at Reni and secreted himself to avoid the consequences of his connection with the prince's deportation from Bulgaria. The crew of the yacht is largely composed of boys, who were pupils in the military school at Sofia. The prince is on his way to Darmstadt.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—Prince Alexander received the news of the success of his friends at Sofia and the devotion of the Bulgarian army with deep emotion. The intelligence of the downfall of the provisional government has been conveyed to him, and with the news came the suggestion that he would better return to Sofia. He telegraphed to his father at Darmstadt that he would visit Darmstadt at all events before returning to Bulgaria, and would there decide whether he would return or not. The Russians at Reni treated Prince Francis Joseph, Alexander's brother, with great indignity. He requested his captors to allow a servant to accompany him, but was told: "Your brother can wait on you."

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Standard's Berlin dispatch says the Emperor William, upon hearing of the dethronement and kidnapping of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, wrote a sharp letter to the czar expressing his great amazement and profound indignation.

BELGRADE, Aug. 27.—When King Milan of Servia was informed of the deportation of Prince Alexander and the events leading to it, he said: "This is the greatest piece of infamy ever perpetrated in Europe. If I knew where Alexander was I would sacrifice all I poesess to afford him assistance."

DISCUSSING BULLER'S MISSION.

Leads to a Vote in Support of the British Ministry—Chamberlain Talks.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—During Thursday evening's session of the house of commons Hicks-Beach, replying to William Redmond, Parnellite, said that the sixty persons who had been evicted from the Marquis of Ely's estate were laborers and artisans and not people employed in agrarian pursuits, as had been reported. He further stated that their eviction had been really caused by the league, which controlled their action and compelled them to go to the workhouse.

Sir Charles Russell, speaking of the sending of Gen. Buller to Ireland, moved to adjourn the debate, saying that the whole policy of the government was intended to degrade the Irish people to the condition of savages. He appealed to the opposition to support the motion, which was intended to prevent the subversion of the constitution of the country. The government's action, he said, was entirely sensational and opposed all ideas of good statesmanship by the introduction of martial law.

Churchill said if Russell wished to raise the question he should have moved it in the form of an amendment to the address replying to the speech from the throne, which, if carried, would put an end to Gen. Buller's mission. Not only would it have that effect, he said, but it would also put an end to the present government, which was more to Russell's purpose. In conclusion, Churchill said the motion could not have any practical issue, as the government refused to discuss the merits of Gen. Buller's appointment, and would have nothing more to do with the discussion. [Conservative cheers.]

Hicks-Beach defended the government's action in sending Buller to Ireland, and characterized that officer as humane and brave, incapable of injustice to the people of Ireland or of slighting his duty to his country.

A division was finally taken upon the motion, and it was rejected by a vote of 241 to 145.

Joseph Chamberlain, resuming the debate on Parnell's amendment to the address, said his only objection to the first part of the amendment was the fact that it was needless to add it to the address, unless the house was prepared to act upon it. The second part of the amendment, he said, was an implied censure on the government. He would no nothing, he declared, to expel the present government from power, while that which stood ready to replace it was committed to a policy of separation. Chamberlain said he believed that another appeal to the country would be worse for the Parnellites than the last had been. He wanted to know if tenants would be permitted by the Parnellites to pay their rents if they were willing to do so, and also asked if the Parnellites supported Parnell's attitude when he said at Chicago that it was the duty of himself and his followers to make English government of Ireland impossible. If the Parnellites repudiated that speech, he said, they must also repudiate American donations to the Irish fund. He admitted that if the present depression in Ireland was to be permanent, the judicial rents would be unfair. That matter demanded impartial consideration in equity, but in the meantime it was the duty of the government to maintain the law as it exists.

David I. Davis, who died at Raymond, Wis, on Wednesday, sailed the lakes for forty-two years, during which he commanded many vessels.

THE GREAT REGULATOR

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

SLR

PURELY VEGETABLE.

Are You Bilious?

The Regulator never fails to cure. I most cheerfully recommend it to all who suffer from Bilious Attacks or any Disease caused by a disarranged state of the Liver.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. W. R. BERNARD.

Do You Want Good Digestion?

I suffered intensely with *Full Stomach, Headache*, etc. A neighbor, who had taken Simmons Liver Regulator, told me it was a sure cure for my trouble. The first dose I took relieved me very much, and in one week's time I was as strong and hearty as ever I was. *It is the best medicine I ever took for Dyspepsia.*

RICHMOND, Va. H. G. CRENSHAW.

Do You Suffer from Constipation?

Testimony of HIRAM WARNER, Chief-Justice of Ga.: "I have used Simmons Liver Regulator for Constipation of my Bowels, caused by a temporary Derangement of the Liver, for the last three or four years, and always *with decided benefit.*"

Have You Malaria?

I have had experience with Simmons Liver Regulator since 1865, and regard it as *the greatest medicine of the times for diseases peculiar to malarial regions.* So good a medicine deserves universal commendation.

REV. M. B. WHARTON,
Cor. Sec'y Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

THERE IS BUT ONE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR!

See that you get the genuine, with the red Z in front of Wrapper, prepared only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PROPRIETORS. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Happiness

results from that true contentment which indicates perfect health of body and mind. You may possess it, if you will purify and invigorate your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. E. M. Howard, Newport, N. H., writes: "I suffered for years with Scrofulous humors. After using two bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I

Found

great relief. It has entirely restored me to health." James French, Atchison, Kans., writes: "To all persons suffering from Liver Complaint, I would strongly recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was afflicted with a disease of the liver for nearly two years, when a friend advised me to take this medicine. It gave prompt relief, and has cured me." Mrs. H. M. Kidder, 41 Dwight st., Boston, Mass., writes: "For several years I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family. I never feel safe, even

At Home

without it. As a liver medicine and general purifier of the blood, it has no equal." Mrs. A. B. Allen, Winterpock, Va., writes: "My youngest child, two years of age, was taken with Bowel Complaint, which we could not cure. We tried many remedies, but he continued to grow worse, and finally became so reduced in flesh that we could only move him upon a pillow. It was suggested by one of the doctors that Scrofula might be the cause of the trouble. We procured a bottle of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and commenced giving it to him. It surely worked wonders, for, in a short time, he was completely cured."

Sold by all Druggists.

Price $1; Six bottles, $5.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

GOLD fields are scarce, but those who write to Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live at home, that will pay them from $5 to $25 per day. Some have earned over $50 in a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required. You are started free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of snug little fortunes. All is new.

200 GIRLS WANTED

From 16 to 35 years of age to work in Corset Factory. Steady work every day in the year at good wages. Apply in person or write to

THE CHICAGO CORSET CO., Aurora, Ill.

M. CAHILL,

The Tailor

And dealer in

WOOLENS.

One door west of the Lee Co. National Bank, Main Street, Dixon, has now on hand and is receiving

As Fine A Line of Goods, Foreign and Home Manufacture

As Can be Found West of Chicago

Which will be made up

At Reasonable Prices

Cash, or Prompt Paying Customers.

C. C. GODFREY

—Dealer in—

Staple and Fancy

GROCERIES

Finest line of

Canned Goods

IN THE CITY.

Choice Brands Tobacco and Cigars

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

MAIN STREET, DIXON.

INSURANCE.

LEADING COMPANIES.

Fire and Accident

J. V. THOMAS

Opera Block, Dixon.

Architect and Builder.

Plans and specifications for all kinds of building furnished on short notice. Terms Reasonable. Addres, Dixon, Illinois. Residence in north Dixon, near residence of E. C. Sickels.

John Guthrie

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC RULE Governing all Athletic Sports. Together with the largest Illustrated Catalogue of Sporting Goods ever offered, mailed for 25c, which is allowed to the purchaser of goods to the amount of $1 and upward. A. G. SPALDING & BROS., Chicago, or 241 Broadway, N. Y.

BABY CARRIAGES SENT C. O. D.

ONE OR MORE AT WHOLESALE PRICE.

I PAY all express charges to all points within 600 miles. 1,000 carriages to select from. Send two cent stamp for illustrated catalogue. Mention this paper.

L. G. SPENCER'S TOY FACTORY,
221 W MADISON ST., CHICAGO.

ADVERTISERS or others, who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of **LORD & THOMAS.**

AN EDITOR'S DISCOVERY.

THE PRESIDENT'S OVERSIGHT IN APPOINTING MATTHEWS

Puts Him in Danger of Imprisonment, So the Editor Alleges—Reported Talk with Mr. Cleveland, in Which He Elaborates His View on the Colored Citizen.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 27.—The Critic publishes the following respecting the reappointment of Mr. Matthews to the position of recorder of deeds for the district of Columbia:

The following is an exact copy of the president's letter on file in the office of the executive clerk of the senate:

"TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.—I nominate: James C. Matthews, of New York, to be recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia, vice Frederick Douglass, resigned.

"GROVER CLEVELAND.

"Executive Mansion, Washington, March 4, 1885."

There are no conditions accompanying the president's letter as to a vacancy existing, for he says Douglass has resigned. The subsequent action of the president in commissioning Matthews as recorder of deeds was, therefore, to fill a vacancy which happened while the senate was in session. This action brings both the president and Matthews under the penalties of sections Nos. 1,771 and 1,772 of the revised statutes, and the conditions are aggravated by the fact of Matthews having already been rejected by the senate.

The continuance of Mr. Matthews to act as recorder of deeds, under these circumstances, is not unlikely to create much commotion, if not some very serious real estate complications.

A dispatch from New York gives the following interview with the president published in The Herald. The president is stated to have said:

"I had only one object in appointing Mr. Matthews, namely, to put the best man I could find, that is, the best colored man, in the position. The colored race are developing a great many very able men. They have accomplished wonders during the last twenty-five years."

"A colored Democrat," the reporter suggested, "is regarded as a novelty. I have even heard that one gentleman well known in Washington remarked that a colored Democrat is a political anomaly, or even a monstrosity."

"Yes," he replied, "I believe there is some such opinion in the air. But it is not an opinion of which a man has any right to be proud. A colored Democrat an anomaly! And why, pray."

"Well, because the southerners, who were their masters in the old days, were nearly all Democrats."

"True," replied the president, "but the last thirty years have brought changes in this country. The old relations are broken up and the old times can never return. The north and the south are equally gratified by this fact. You can not apply the rules which obtained yesterday to the things of to-day. We are a new nation. The occurrences of twenty-five years ago belong to ancient history. Now, then, we have two great parties in this country. That is our salvation. Every four years these parties have a wrestling-match. It's a hot fight throughout the campaign. But when the fight is over, then we forget the fight and settle down good-naturedly to support the administration in every honest effort toward good government. Well, the colored people of the south are just like all the rest of us. The moment they begin to recognize the duty of citizenship, that moment they will begin to form convictions and to be governed by them."

A Bishopric a-Begging.

SALISBURY, Md., Aug. 27.—The convention of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Easton met at this place Thursday evening for the purpose of electing a successor to the late Bishop Henry C. Lay, who died in Baltimore in September, 1885. Already the position has been tendered by the convention at different times to three gentlemen, all of whom declined the honor. Thursday evening, upon the third ballot, the convention elected Rev. Alexander J. Drysdale, of Christ's church, New Orleans, to the position. The sensitiveness of the people has become aroused by the repeated declinations of those outsine of the diocese, and if Mr. Drysdale should refuse to tie himself to Easton diocese, they will insist upon the convention selecting some gentleman at home.

Pension Board Reorganization.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 27.—Assistant Secretary Hawkins, of the interior department, has about completed the reorganization of the board of pension appeals so as to conform to the provisions of the appropriation act, passed at the last session of congress. Instead of three, the reorganized board will consist of nine members, who will be formed into three divisions, each of which will consider and pass upon one or more of the several classes of claims. Thus increased, it is expected that the work of the board, which is about a year behind, will very soon be brought up to date.

The Train-Wrecking Miscreant.

PERU, Ind., Aug. 27.—An attempt was made Wednesday morning to wreck the north-bound passenger train on the W., St. L. & P. railroad, about four miles above Bennett's switch. Large ties were piled on the track, near a bridge, and covered over by a huge stone. The obstruction was seen by the engineer in time to stop the train, which was going about thirty-five miles an hour. The Kokomo canton of Odd Fellows were on the train en route for this place.

Postal Receipts and Expenses.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 27.—A report has been prepared by the sixth auditor of the treasury, showing the fiscal operations of the potal service for the quarter ended March 31, 1886. The receipts were $12,538,630.81; expenditures, $12,794,224.02; deficit, $1,530,805.97.

A comparison with the corresponding quarter of the previous year shows receipts to have been $10,983,648.34; expenditures, $12,544,840.96; deficit, $1,561,198.62.

Voted Aid to a Railway.

INDIANAPOLIS Aug. 27.—An election was held on Tuesday in the township in which Rising Sun is situated to decide whether or not the sum of $30,000 should be subscribed toward building the proposed Louisville, Cincinnati & Dayton railroad. The vote cast was: For the appropriation, 466; against the appropriation, 74.

Highwaymen in Southern Indiana.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 27.—Rev. Father Mesker, of Rockport, while on his way to this city in a buggy, was stopped by highwaymen and robbed of a gold watch. A large sum of money which he had hid in the buggy was not secured by the thieves.

Russia Repudiates Complicity.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—The Russian government repudiates the complicity of Russia in the deposition of Prince Alexander.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Russian charge d'affairs had an interview with Lord Iddesleigh, foreign secretary, Thursday. He protested against what he characterized as the insulting language of the English press in commenting on the Bulgarian coup, and affirmed that the czar had no knowledge whatever of the conspiracy at Sofia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 27.—The Grash Danin (newspaper) says Prince Dolgorouki is going to Bulgaria to inquire into the recent events which have occurred there, with a view of showing the absurdity of the reports that the deposition of Alexander was the work of Russian agents. Several Russian military officers are also to be sent to Bulgaria.

Might Get the Saints Mixed.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—In the chancery division of the high court of justice, Vice Chancellor Bacon Thursday decided in favor of the Charles A. Vogeler Co., of Baltimore, Md., in the action brought by that house in 1884 against H. Churchill & Co., of Brisbane, Queensland. Churchill & Co. attempted to register a trade mark containing the words "St. Patrick's Oil," in connection with a medicinal preparation. This was opposed by the Vogeler Co. on account of its liability to become confused in the public mind with "St. Jacobs Oil," of which plaintiffs are proprietors. Churchill & Co. are enjoined from using this trade mark.

Turkey in a War Ferment.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Morning Post's Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that the greatest excitement exists in that city growing out of the belief that Russia intends to occupy Bulgaria. The Turkish authorities are in a state of feverish alarm and there is great activity among the heads of the military department. The recruiting of 20,000 men in Syria has been ordered, and this is probably the beginning of a wholesale conscription unless matters in Bulgaria speedily resume their normal condition.

Pasteur's Method Indorsed.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—In the house of commons Thursday evening C. T. Ritchie, president of the local government board, replying to a question by Sir John Lubbock asking what conclusions the government had reached concerning the efficacy of the Pasteur method in the treatment of rabies, said that the committee which had been appointed to investigate the matter was satisfied that in a large majority of cases M. Pasteur's treatment proved effective.

Evictions Go on in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Aug. 27.—Five hundred police and military left Birr, Kings county, Thursday, to assist in evicting the tenants from the estates of the marquis of Clanricarde, in Galway, for non-payment of rent. The Birr branch of the national league served notice upon tradesmen of the departure and mission of the police and soldiers, and demand thas they refuse to supply them with provisions or means of conveyance.

Glasgow Shipping Laying Idle.

GLASGOW, Aug. 27.—The shipping trade of Glasgow is now in a worse condition than ever before known, and the depression is entirely due to the low rates of freight. Thirty four steamers and twenty-three ships belonging to this port have been idle for the last two years.

Lord Salisbury's Invention.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Lord Salisbury, The Post says, will conduct the experiment of cutting a field of oats with machinery driven by electricity, at Hatfield. The propelling apparatus is entirely the invention of Lord Salisbury, and the result of the trial is looked forward to with interest.

Bismarck and De Giers Hob-Nob.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—Prince Bismarck and M. de Giers, prime minister of Russia, held a conference at Franzensbad Thursday. The two statesmen dined together and spent a long time during and after the meal in earnest conversation.

AN UNCOMMON OCCURRENCE.

The Sheriff Executes the Law on a Hoosier Murderer.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 27.—Nathaniel S. Bates, who murdered his wife at Hagerstown, Ind., on March 23 last, was executed here Thursday in the jail yard by Sheriff German and assistants. The execution was witnessed by about 200 invited persons. The prisoneer marched from his cell through the jail-yard and up to the scaffold without any support. In his last remarks he expressed sorrow for the commission of the crime, and was glad to give his life as a penalty.

About ten days ago the prisoner became converted to the Catholic faith, and on the scaffold he expressed sincere hope of eternal life. The execution was successful throughout. Life was extinct in fifteen and a half minutes from the time of the drop, the neck being broken.

Settling the Gotham Car Strike.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Shortly after 3 p. m. Thursday District Master Workman Graham's committee finished their conference with President Thompson, of the Broadway Surface railway. The result was an understanding that the strikers should go back to work and give the new six-trip scedule a trial. Mr. Thompson agreed that if within four days it is found that the new schedule requires the men to work more than twelve hours he will voluntarily return to the old five-trip schedule. The committee accepted the proposition so far as they were concerned and started off to advise the men to accept it. Mr. Graham was confident that the men would be satisfied with the proposition, and Inspector Steers remarked that he expected to see everything settled within two hours.

Later it was announced that the men had accepted the compromise and would return to work.

Miss Mabbit's Case.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Aug. 27.—A correspondent interviewed a detective on the Mabbit disappearance sensation Thursday, and has every reason to believe that Amos Greene has lately been captured by officers in another state, and is being held by them until assured that the rewards offered are reliable and will be paid them. The reporter was shown a picture of Greene lately taken against his will, and which, it is alleged, has been secured since his disappearance nearly three weeks ago. The detective intimated further that the photograph of Miss Mabbit would be sent soon, and that she was undoubtedly alive and had been arrested with Greene.

Commissioner Squire Bounced.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—At 10:30 o'clock Thursday morning the official notification of Governor Hill's approval of Mayor Grace's removal of Public Works Commissioner Squire arrived at the mayor's office in charge of a postman. Mr. Turner, Mayor Grace's secretary, received the document and examined it carefully. He had a copy of it made and sent to the mayor at his place of business in Hanover square.

At the department of public works Commissioner Squire declined to say anything until he had received official notice of his removal.

The Sherman Brigade Reunion.

CRESTLINE, Ohio, Aug. 27.—Thursday was the second day of the Sherman brigade reunion at Crestline. Speeches were made by Senator John Sherman, after whom the brigade was named; by Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, the first recruited officer, and by Gen. Finley. Robert Clark, aged 85, was the oldest soldier present, and he is the oldest in this region.

Newton Succeeds Squire.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 27.—Gen. Newton, chief of engineers, Thursday afternoon received formal notice of his appointment as commissioner of public works of the city of New York, and he accepted it. He at once made application to be placed upon the retired list of the army. An order will be issued retiring him immediately.

At Milwaukee, Wednesday, the Wisconsin Glass company assigned for the benefit of creditors. The liabilities are unknown, but the assets are placed at $125,000. By the failure 100 men will be thrown out of employment.

TACKLING A PRESSING PROBLEM.

Association of Manufacturers to Solve the Convict Labor Question.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Twenty-five or thirty of the leading manufacturers of the country held a convention here Thursday to take action against the system of contract convict labor in vogue in most of the state penal institutes throughout the United States. An association was formed, to be known as the "National Anti-Convict Contract Association," and having for its purpose the thorough investigation of the subject of convict labor for the purpose of discovering and securing the adoption of that method of employing the prison population in the various states which shall be least burdensome to all labor and least oppressive to manufacturing interests, all proper conditions considered.

A resolution was adopted instructing the executive committee to inquire into the constitutionality of a law to be passed by congress prohibiting the sale of goods the product of convict labor outside of the state in which manufactured, and, no constitutional objections being found, to procure the passage of such a law by congress.

CAYENNE AND A COWHIDE

Applied to an Alleged Too-Fascinating New Albany Woman.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Aug. 27.—Mrs. Americus Duggins has created quite a sensation by publicly cowhiding Mrs. James Claffney. The trouble grew out of rumors connecting the name of Mr. Duggins with that of Mrs. Claffney, which placed the latter in an unfavorable light to Mrs. Duggins, and irritated her to such an extent that she armed herself with a box of cayenne pepper and a cowhide, and went in search of the rival of her husband's affections. Meeting her on the street, she flung the pepper into Mrs Claffney's face, and began applying the cowhide with fearful effect. When she finally desisted, the blood was streaming from the handsome face of her rival, whose screams could be heard several squares away. A large crowd of men and women congregated at the scene, but none made an effort to stop the proceedings. The trouble will be investigated in court.

Strangled Himself.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Aug. 27.—Dr. Volkammer, a veterinary surgeon, suicided Wednesday night by twisting a rope around his neck and strangling. When found he was sitting on a chair, with his feet on a windowsill and both arms extended downward, with the rope drawn tightly around his neck, and the ends wrapped about his hands. He killed a baker named Christopher Range in this city nine years ago, and served a term in prison, and his mind has been affected ever since.

Result of Rivalry in Love.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 27.—News of a horrible murder in Carter county has just been received. James G. Gains and John Rainsour were devoted lovers of one of the most beautiful young ladies in that county. When they met at her house Wednesday night Gaines became mad with jealousy and shot his rival dead.

New Cruisers Named.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 27.—Names for the new steel cruisers for the navy have been selected. One of the 4,000-ton vessels will be named "Newark;" the other, modeled after the Japanese warship Naniwakan will be called "Charleston", and the third will be called "Baltimore." The Baltimore will be the largest vessel of them all.

Neither Married Nor Going To Be.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Mrs. Frank Leslie, in a private telegram from Paris, says she is not married and is not going to be married, and that she will start for New York Sept. 1.

Nearly 10,000 persons gathered Thursday at Oregon, Ills., to attend a meeting of old settlers. Isaac Rice, of Mount Morris, was elected president.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.

On the board of trade to-day the following quotations were made: Wheat—No. 2 August, opened 78¾c, closed 77½c; September, opened 78c, closed 78½c; October, opened 79¾c, closed 79⅞-80c. Corn—No. 2 August, opened 41½c, closed 41¾c; September, opened 42¼c, closed 42-⅛8; October, opened 44c, closed 43⅝-¾c. Oats—No. 2 August, opened and closed 26c; September, opened 26¾-⅞c, closed 26⅝c; October, opened and closed 27⅛c. Pork—August, opened and closed $9.52½; September, opened and closed $9.52½, October, opened $9.60, closed $9.62½. Lard—August, opened $7.30, closed $7.25.

Live Stock—The Union stock yards report the following range of prices: Hogs—Market opened slow, with a weak feeling; prices were 5 cents lower; light grades, $3.65@4.65; rough packing, $4.00@4.40; heavy packing and shipping lots, $4.50@4.95. Cattle—Market weak and 10 cents lower; beeves, $3.75@5.05; butchers, $1.75@3.50; stockers, $2.20@3.50. Sheep—Slow; poor to fair, $2.00@3.00, good to choice mixed sheep and lambs, $3.50@4.10; lambs, $4.00@4.75.

Produce: Butter—Choice to fancy creamery, 21@22c per lb; good dairy, 17@18c; packing, 6½@7c. Eggs—Strictly fresh, 11½@12c per doz. Poultry—Spring chickens, 9½@10c per lb; old hens, 8c; spring ducks, 8c. New potatoes—$1.50@1.60 per bbl. Apples—Green, $1.00@1.25 per bbl. Berries—Blackberries, 75c@$1.00 per 16-qt case; huckleberries, $2.00@2.25 per 16-qt stand; blueberries, $1.50@1.75 per 16-qt case.

New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

Wheat—No. 1 red state spot, 93c; No. 1 white do, 90@91c; No 2 red winter September, 89c bid; do October, 90½c; do November, 8.c. Corn—No. 2 mixed cash, 51c; do, October, 51⅞c. Oats—No. 1 white state, 40@41c; No. 2 do, 38c; No. 2 mixed September, 32½c. Rye—Dull. Barley—Nominal. Pork—Dull; new mess, $11.00@11.50.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.

Wheat—Opened ½c lower, declined ¾c additional, partially recovered, and closed ⅞c below yesterday; No. 2 red cash 79c; September, 79⅜@79½c; October, 81½@81⅝c; November, 83½c. Corn—Lower, except for September; cash, 38@38½c; September, 38¾@38⅞c; October, 40½@40¾c; November, 41½c. Oats—Lower and weak; cash, 29@29c bid; September, 30c; October, 30⅝c bid; May, 32⅝c. Rye—Quiet; 53c asked. Whisky—Steady; $1.10. Pork—Slow; jobbing $10.15. Lard—Dull; small lots, 6⅝c.

A Faultless Family Medicine.

"I have used Simmons Liver Regulator in my family for the past eight or ten years, and found it to surpass anything recommended for chills, fever and ague. Has taken the place of calomel, quinine and all such remedies. It is all that could be desired as a family medicine. I give it to my children, from one year old up. Very truly,

E. H. URBANKS, Crawford Co., Ga.

Hack Line

—TO—

ANY PART OF THE CITY

Alonzo Gage

Desires to inform his friends that orders for hacks to any part of the city; for parties and funerals will receive prompt attention. Hacks make

Charles Cupp is now driving for another firm, and therefore orders given him do not reach me.

PARIS

STEAM LAUNDRY!

226 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Benjamin Brothers, Proprietors.

Orders left at Todd's Store, Dixon, will receive prompt attention, at home prices, express free.

A. C. & E. F. Benjamin

JOB PRINTING

THE TELEGRAPH HAS A COMPLETE JOB PRINTING OFFICE, STEAM PRESSES, A GREAT VARIETY OF TYPE AND FACILITIES WHICH FEW OFFICES POSSESS FOR DOING GOOD WORK ON SHORT NOTICE.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS FOR

LETTER HEADS,
BILLL HEADS,
NOTE HEADS,
STATEMENTS,
ENVELOPES,
CIRCULARS,
HAND BILLS,
POSTERS,
BLANKS,
RECEIPTS,
CARDS,
PROGRAMS

AND INDEED EVERY VARIFTY OF PRINTING

ISAAC MEANS,

STILL ON DECK,

At the Old Stand, where you will find

HARD **COAL** SOFT

Salt, Lime.

DRY WOOD

Etc., which he sells as LOW AS THE LOWEST, and of

FIRST QUALITY

GIVE ME A CALL.

ISAAC MEANS.

Flour and Feed store

Having purchased from Jon E. Moyer his stock of Flour and Feed, I am now prepared to furnish all kinds of

FLOUR AND FEED

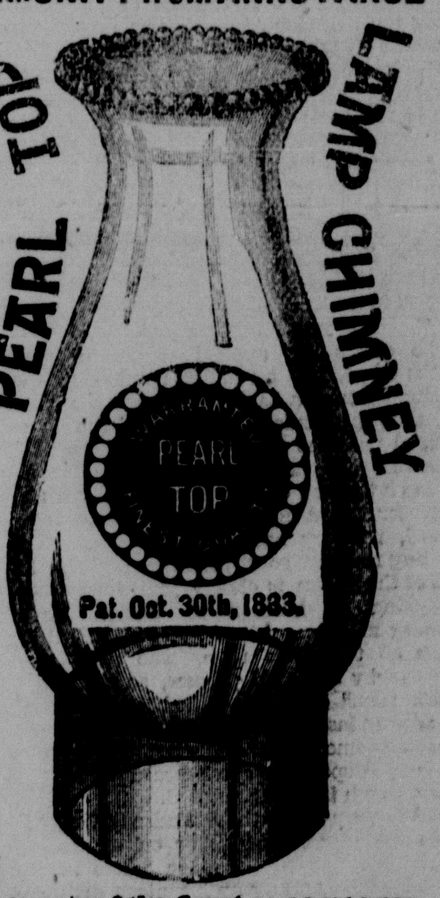
ALSO LIME,
BAILED HAY
AND OIL MEAL

Prices Reasonable.

PLEASE GIVE ME A CALL.

JOHN A. DEETER.

IMMUNITY from ANNOYANCE



Made only of the finest and best quality of Glass for withstanding heat.

Every good thing is Counterfeited, and consumers are CAUTIONED against IMITATIONS of these Chimneys made of VERY POOR GLASS. See that the exact label is on each chimney as above. The Pearl Top is always clear and bright Glass.

Manufactured ONLY by

GEO. A. MACBETH & CO.

Pittsburgh Lead Glass Works.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

GRAEFENBERG PILLS

For Headache, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Indigestion. Mild but effective.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

CLARK, ANDERSON & McKENNEY,

Ornamental Painters.

House, Sign and Carriage Painting a specialty. Office over S. Rosenthal's Store.

GIVE US A CALL.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN R. R.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Sterling Passenger	7:02,	A. M
Pacific Express	10:52,	"
Marshalltown Passenger	2:05,	P.
Leaves	2:20,	"
Denver Passenger	3:10,	A. M
Freight*	8:57,	P. M
Freight	7:47,	A. M
Freight	1:45,	P. M

GOING WEST.

Sterling Passenger	7:42,	P. M
Pacific Express	3:42,	"
Marshalltown Passenger	leaves 12:35,	
Denver Passenger	2:05,	A. M
Freight* (except Monday)	5:48,	"
Freight	12:25,	P. M
Freight	3:00,	"
Freight	5:45,	"

Freights carrying passengers.
Pacific Express runs every third Sunday.

H. B. HAND, Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

GOING SOUTH.

Passenger†	11:04	A. M
Passenger†	3:20	"
New Passenger†	5:57,	P. M.

GOING NORTH.

Passenger	2:15,	P. M
Passenger	12:37	A. M
New Passenger,	6:16	A. M

W. C. WOOLEY, Agent

†Daily except Sunday.
Daily except Monday

MAKING WALL PAPER.

THE METHOD BY WHICH THE COLORS ARE APPLIED.

How Ground Color is Distributed—A "Mica" Coat—Machines Which Print from Two to Twelve Colors at a Time. Hand Printing.

The paper on which the designs are printed is manufactured especially for this purpose, and is of varying weight. It is received in large, heavy rolls, resembling the rolls of paper used in newspaper offices. This paper is first passed through the "grounding" machine, where the ground color, be it light or dark, is applied to the surface of the paper by rollers, and then is rubbed in and thoroughly distributed by means of a set of brushes, some of which move from side to side, while others are stationary. Some of the improved machines can apply this ground color to two rolls at the same time. If it is desired that the paper shall have the silvered appearance seen in some papers a "mica" coat, as it is called, is applied. This coloring matter is pulverized isinglass mixed with white lead. The colors of this mixture cannot well be shaded, and, therefore, in such cases the differences in shade are made by using paper of different colors.

After the ground color has been applied the roll of paper is placed on a framework and is slowly unrolled, and then carried on an endless band over a large drum, resembling the cylinder of a printing press. The machine on which the paper is printed, in fact, resembles very closely a cylinder printing press, except that the process of printing is reversed; the paper passes over the drum or cylinder, and the designs are printed by the rolls, which are placed on the lower part of the framework and revolve in the same direction as the cylinder. Each roller is stamped with a different part of the figure forming the general design to be produced, and each of these portions of the design is printed in a distinct color.

APPLYING THE COLORS.

The colors are applied to the printing blocks or rolls by an endless band of muslin passing through a tank filled with the color for that particular block. As the band covered with the color passes from the tank it travels over or beneath a piece of metal having a toothed edge, technically known as a "doctor," and all superfluous paint is removed, running back into the tank. The printing rolls are so adjusted that each portion of the design is closely joined together, producing a harmonious effect. These printing machines print from two to twelve colors at the same time. The colors are prepared by a special process, so that they do not "run" or blend. The heavier shades are applied last, as a general thing, though the arrangement of the colors and the printing blocks depends in great measure upon the design which is to be produced.

After passing over the cylinder the printed paper is carried to the dryer on an endless chain. This dryer extends the whole length of the factory, and by an ingenious arrangement the endless chain carrying the paper passes around a pillar and returns to the other end of the room. As the paper passes off from the cylinder it is caught up at intervals of about eight feet on wooden sticks called "carriers." These sticks are moved along by little projections on the endless chain, the paper hanging in loose loops or folds between the "carriers." The paper is carried along for a distance of 200 or 300 feet over coils of steam pipe, and thus is quickly dried. After hanging for a length of time, vaying from six to twenty-four hours, the paper is taken from the carriers and laid in a dry room, where it remains until the drying process is thoroughly complete. It is then taken to another room, where, by ingenious machinery, it is rolled in lengths of marketable size.

A COAT OF BRONZE POWDER.

If it is desired to apply a coat of bronze powder to make a figure, the figure which is to be thus treated is stamped on the paper as it passes through the printing machine with a heavy coat of varnish. Then, after passing once over the coil of steampipe in order that the other colors may be dried, the paper is sent through a long air-tight box, in which this bronze "dust" is sifted over the surface from a perforated tray, and the paper then passes around the end of the traveler and back over the hot air or steam pipes.

The finest and most elaborate designs, however, are printed by hand. Each color must be stamped separately, and any one can at once distinguish paper that is printed by hand from that printed by machine. In the former at one of the margins will be found, at distances of about eighteen inches, fine lines or dots containing the colors forming the design. These are the marks guiding the men in their work of stamping the pattern. The block or die for each separate portion of the pattern which is to be printed in a certain color is eighteen inches in length. The workman presses this die upon a pad covered with the color, and then places it upon the paper as it lies on the table in front of him, taking care that the guide at the edge of the die joins the mark left on the margin of the paper. Placing a swivel over the block, he presses a lever with his foot, thus stamping the form of the die on the paper. A boy attendant spreads the paper on a rack, where it is permitted to dry, and it is then taken to another machine, where the same process is gone through in printing another portion of the design in another color, and this process is repeated in some instances a dozen or more times, until the entire design, in all its more or less harmonious blending of colors, is produced.—New York Evening Post.

THIRD-CLASS TICKETS.

INCIDENTS NOTED BY THREE LADY TRAVELERS IN ITALY.

The Interior of a Continental Third-Class Carriage—Chat of the Passengers—Some Amusing Remarks—Good Nature and Primitive Politeness.

Like all continental third-class carriages, ours was open from end to end, with bare wooden seats ranged from side to side. The carriage was divided into two sections, with doors at each side, but an active person (and many of our persons were active) would easily pass from one section to another simply by climbing over the backs of the seats, which backs were the height of a sitting man's shoulders. We sat, as in all European carriages, upon seats face to face, so that our linsey-woolsey knees almost touched the jean and corduroy knees in front of us.

As happened oftener than not, our carriage was very sparely filled. Hence we three were able to ride with faces toward the engine and to have our whole seven-man power of seat to ourselves. Although our train was "omnibus," as all troisiemes are, and shamelessly addicted to dawdling wherever inn or pothouse pretended to be a town, we felt secure against interruption, for the night was drawing on, as many voyagers were likely to descend from our carriage as to enter it, and in European travel as in American the same unformulated law abides that no sleeping or comfortably ensconced person is to be disturbed by new comers so long as a vacant place remains. So we made ourselves at ease by spreading shawls upon the hard seats, arranging sachels for pillows, and stretching ourselves out like half drawn accordions. For there is certainly this advantage in third-class travel over all other, that the third-classer can oftener stretch himself at full length, even although only upon hard boards, and thus rest as he never can in the elegant perpendicularity of armed and cushioned seats.

TOWARD THE ALPINE WALLS.

Rumble, rumble, rumble! How almost unbearable became that wooden, springless rumble as we pounded on toward the Alpine walls between France and Italy. Those bare seats ceased to be wood, and became cruel adamant. We writhed and twisted and found no rest for our weary anatomies. As morn broke, however, came one relief to our misery—the swine-fold noises ceased, and with the opening of windows came celestial breaths to cleanse that horrible atmosphere of barnyard-sodden cowhide, reeking corduroy, clay pipes, and vigorous garlic and cheese. Then through the long, rumbling day came the small excitement of seeing our companions constantly changing, the dread lest those decent young dressmakers and their mother get out and their places be filled with loud-laughing soldiers, the pleasure of seeing women predominate in the long carriage, the disquiet of a masculine gain, and the chagrin that all the soiled innocents and their lacteal mammas gravitated to our own particular section just because we were there and pleasanter to sit with than sour priests, merry conscripts and broad-beamed peasants. We made our foreign speech to each other as inconspicuous as we could, yet coo and hum it as we might, it did not fail to attract attention.

Sometimes, near noon, at the different stations of the famous wine land we were crawling through, parties of hinds clamored into our "vaggon," evidently fresh from copiously wined midday meal. Then we had wild discourses on politics, heated controversies on various subjects very little understood by the controversialists, intermingled with rough but never unclean jokes. At times there was heavy horse play when young conscripts predominated among us, and in distant sections we saw wrestlings and tumblings that looked very much more serious than they were. As a rule, however, quietness and propriety reigned, and our own section was little disturbed save for the yells and kicks of our wooden-shod, soiled innocents. At one station came a formidable addition to our section, which addition, added to our obese nun, and, like her, counting but one, made us realize how much better adapted to continental third-class travel are the proportions of a Byzantine Magdalen to those of a Rubens' Venus. This woman's costume was so supremely somber as to make our nun's seem almost coquettish beside it. What she wore under that heavy, black pall we could not make out. All that we could see was this exterior garment, hiding her almost as completely as the hearse hides its dumb burden.

TELLING THEIR BEADS.

As dusk grew on that day we noticed a lull upon our chattering section. Glancing curiously about to know the cause of this sudden peace, we saw almost every lip about us moving without a sound, while one or two of our fellow-sectioners—Mme. Jura among them—were telling their beads. From scattered hamlets clustered around quaint and gray towers came the musical sound of the "Angelus." It seemed a tender, poetic idea to us, this turning to prayerful silence at the voice of those silvery bells floating out upon the deepening dusk, and it reminded us of the poetic atmosphere which for us always hung around the muezzin call to prayer. Just then we were crossing a bridge, and beneath that bridge marched a company of soldiers returning from drill. In an instant every head, save our own, gathered close to or was thrust out the window, gazing with intent and excited interest upon the military spectacle. Yet not one lip ceased prayerful movements or hand its prayerful office.

In all that third-class journey we never had reason to complain of want of good nature and primitive politeness on the part of our co-voyagers. Windows were politely opened for us when we struggled with refractory ones, and no man refused to move his peddler's pack or unlovely impediments wrapped in coarse blankets or oil cloth, when it pressed too closely upon us. One evidently rustic shopman, and thus perhaps fancying himself of better aspects than his clay-pipe neighbor, courteously offered us a cigarette after asking if we objected to his smoking in our presence. They talked freely about us whenever they had heard our own foreign tongue, evidently under conviction that no human being understood two languages, and thus their's to us was an unknown tongue. By means of this naivete one of us had the pleasure of hearing herself distinguished as the old one, another as sulky, while the third was the little one with the turned-up nose.

On our part we were not behindhand in characterizing our neighbors. A brisk, bright youth of 16, who popped in and out of our "vaggon" at every station, was Ariel. A fat drover, with Roman and imperial profile, was Vitellius, while a third, perhaps a garcon de cafe, was of such unwholesome, post-mortem countenance, that him we named Lazarus, for he seemed three days dead, and behold he—was not perfumed.—Cor. Chicago Times.

Will Be of Practical Benefit.

A Philadelphian thinks that Graham's experiment with his barrel in the Niagara whirlpool may be of of practical benefit. His idea is that seagoing vessels might be equipped with one or more such casks, which in case of wreck on a surf beaten coast might be the means of establishing cummunication between the vessel and the shore.—New York Sun.

Revival of an Old Fashion.

The White House bride has not exactly started a curious fashion, but she has revived an old one. Among the many odd trinkets that formed part of her trousseau was a live bug about an inch and a half in length, looking like a bit of light, speckled wood. Around the insect's body is a tiny gold harness, to which is attached a fine chain. The lady fastens this chain to her left shoulder, and the bug wanders about at its own sweet will. This species of bug is called the "Machette," and is imported from Yucatan. They were a fashionable ornament some twenty or thirty years ago, and now that Mrs. Cleveland wears one they have again sprung into popularity. Several of our leading jewelers are selling the "Machettes" as fast as they can import them at the rate of $6 apiece. They are said to be deaf, dumb and blind, and subsist on scraps of dead wood. Deaf, dumb and blind! What wonder the "Machette" is chosen as a chaperon? And lives on dead wood, too: promise of future secrecy. —Philadelphia Times.

An Englishman's Opinion of Grant.

Grant I saw in Stanton's office, and he struck me as a quiet and most unpretending thunderbolt of war. In the camp I saw his tent, which was as plainly equipped as that of any subaltern, and it was well known that he hated military parade. Of his strategy I am no judge, nor can I pretend to decide whether any good purpose was served by all the carnage of the last campaign; but beyond question the victor of Fort Donelson was felt to be the military pillar of the north. Grant was thoroughly loyal both to the cause and to his colleagues. I suppose it must be said that he was ruthless. He certainly was, if it be true that he refused to exchange prisoners when his soldiers were perishing by thousands in the murderous prison camp at Andersonville. But if he shed blood without stint, he brought the slaughter to a close.—Goldwin Smith in Macmillan's.

Particulars of a Curious Discovery.

Great interest is felt throughout Italy in the condition of a man named Succi, who lives at Forli, in the Romagna, and who asserts that he has discovered in the course of his travels through a great part of Africa a sort of liquor extracted from various herbs which has the effect of "mummifying" the body, so to speak, and rendering it insensible to any kind of want, such as hunger or thirst; while it will admit of a person taking any poison, however violent, without feeling any ill effects. A committee of the inhabitants of Forli has been formed, at his request, to watch the experiments which he is making upon himself, and several doctors who examined him have stated that the case is a very curious one, and that they cannot detect any fraud. Succi takes nothing but four glasses of water a day, and says that he feels very well. At the request of Prof. Peruzzi, of the Bologna Academy of Medicine, he has started for that city, where he proposes to go through another course of fasting and to take poison. —New Orleans Times-Democrat.

How Joseph Cook Passes the Time.

Joseph Cook passes the summers on his paternal farm and birthplace, in the enchanting valley of the trout brook on the delightful drive from Ticonderoga to Hague. He has a large income, and has built a fine residence adjoining the old homestead. His library, although not so large as at Boston, is extensive. A unique feature of his establishment is a newspaper room fifteen feet square, three sides of which are lined with shelves for the reception and classification of papers, which he receives from every quarter of the globe, while convenient tables render it an easy matter to open and examine any journal desired. Upon the roof of the house are two towers, in each of which is a sanctum sanctorum, occupied respectively by Mr. and Mrs. Cook, and reached by a sliding trapdoor. "When I go to my study," says Mr. Cook, "the world below is shut out and buried, and it is understood that I am not to be disturbed." Mrs. Cook is also a scholarly lady, and pursues her studies with unflagging zeal.—Troy Press.

An Indispensable Branch.

Etiquette, which included conversation, making and serving tea, and posing, is an indispensable branch of female education in Japan. The youngest children are taught it in all the public schools.—New York Graphic.

Tupper's Wise Remark.

Tupper said one thing that was perhaps worth remembering in his advice to a young fellow to pray for the welfare of the unknown girl who might some time become his wife.—Springfield Union.

Out of fifty-seven well-known New York lawyers interviewed by The Jurist, fifty-two held that the constitution of New York does not prohibit women from voting.

When you hear a man sneer about "the virtue of woman" you may be sure he has nothing in that line to boast of himself.—Jud Lafagan.

Girls never marry a marry a man who loves to spend a holiday looking at other fellows doing something.—New York Journal.

Clean straw matting with a cloth and salt water. Wipe dry. This keeps it from turning yellow.

SANTA CLAUS in Summer time resting from his last great work—the invention of SANTA CLAUS SOAP

Manufactured only by M. K. FAIRBANK & CO., CHICAGO.

SHEET MUSIC!

ALWAYS ON HAND to Select from at Reduced Prices.

DITSON & CO'S MUSIC BOOKS

R. A. RODESCH.

At Theo. Rust's Jewelry Store.

(870 783y1)

LIVERY

—AND—

FEED STABLE

East Main Street.

The finest assortment of HORSES AND CARRIAGES in the city.

Boarding A Specialty

Our feed stable is large and commodious, and CHARGES REASONABLE.

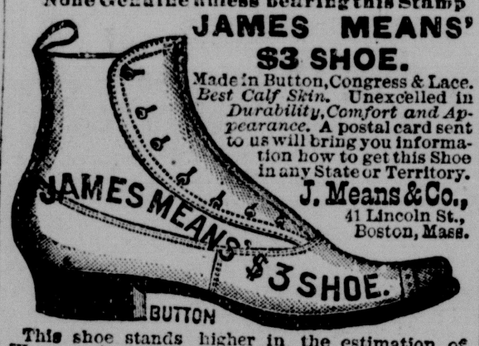
MRS. S. PECK, Proprietress.

J. N. HILLS, Manager.

790tf

Ask your retailer for the Original $3 Shoe. Beware of Imitations.

None Genuine unless bearing this Stamp



JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE.

Made in Button, Congress & Lace. *Best Calf Skin.* Unexcelled in *Durability, Comfort and Appearance.* A postal card sent to us will bring you information how to get this Shoe in any State or Territory.

J. Means & Co., 41 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

This shoe stands higher in the estimation of *Wearers* than any other in the world. Thousands who wear it will tell you the reason if you ask them.

CHICAGO & ALTON R.R.

Palace Dining Cars
Palace Reclining Chair Cars
and
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

NO CHANGE OF CARS OF ANY CLASS BETWEEN CHICAGO & KANSAS CITY CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS AND ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY.

No Change of Cars OF ANY CLASS BETWEEN { CHICAGO & KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS, AND ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY.

Union Depots in CHICAGO, EAST ST. LOUIS, ST. LOUIS and KANSAS CITY.

NO OTHER LINE RUNS

PALACE DINING CARS

between CHICAGO and KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS, and ST. LOUIS and KANSAS CITY. Meals equal to those served in any First-Class Hotel, only 75 cents. The finest

PALACE RECLINING CHAIR CARS

in the World are run in all Through Trains, day and night, without change, and FREE OF EXTRA CHARGE. This is the only line running a sufficient number of these Cars in all its Through Trains to accommodate all its patrons.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

the finest, best and safest in use anywhere. The best and quickest route from CHICAGO to MEMPHIS, MOBILE, NEW ORLEANS, and all points SOUTH via ST. LOUIS.

THE SHORT LINE TO AND FROM

Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Mexico, Arizona, Nebraska, Wyoming Territory, Montana Territory, Idaho Territory, Utah Territory, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, etc.

The GREAT EXCURSION ROUTE between the NORTH and SOUTH, and to and from Kansas Lands and Colorado, New Mexico and California Health Resorts and the Mining Districts of the West and Southwest.

See that your Tickets read via "CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD."

For Maps, Time Tables, and all information, address

JAMES CHARLTON, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
GEO. J. CHARLTON, Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent, 210 Dearborn Street, Corner Adams Street, CHICAGO, ILL.
J. C. McMULLIN, Vice-President.
C. H. CHAPPELL, General Manager.

Steam Boat Excursions!

W. E. SHEFFIELD

Is now ready with his

STEAM YACHT

To accommodate Excursion Parties. Orders and any information as to prices sent through the post office to Grand Detour, or Dixon, will receive prompt attention.

W. E. SHEFFIELD

DIXON PUMP AND PIPE WORKS

We are now prepared to do all kinds of repairing, such as wind-mills, mowers, wringers, sewing machines, etc. Will also do a general business in plumbing, pipe buildings for water, steam, or gas; put in new or repair old pumps. Light machinery made new and repaired. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ATKINS & BENNETT,
Water St., Watter's old stand.

NOW

Is the time to buy your

HARD COAL. | COAL | HARD COAL.

But before you buy, see the

"OLD LEE"

WILKSBARRE.

—Sold only by—

H. STREET.